The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, occurring in the industrial, legislative and judicial fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR
WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

Entered as second-class matter September 30, 1912, at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of August 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Sec. 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized July 11, 1918.

Time is short; your obligations are infinite.—Massillon.

WHOLE NO. 1068. | WILLIAM GREEN, President | WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1931 | FRANK MORRISON, Secretary | VOL. 21, NO. 29.

Green Flays Steel Corporations' Wage Cut; "Morally Wrong, Economically Unsound"

Washington, Sept. 24.—"No greater blow than this has been struck against the forces which have been and are now serving to bring about the return of prosperity," declared William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in a statement characterizing as "morally wrong and economically unsound" the 10 per cent cut decreed by the United States Steel Corporation and the Bethlehem Steel Corporation.

He charged the steel corporations with violating the pledge they gave to President Hoover to maintain wages during the depression, insisted that Labor had kept its pledge, and contrasted the liberal dividends the corporations have paid to their stockholders with their indefensible action in reducing the living standards of their employes.

President Green's statement follows:

"The reduction in wages imposed and literally forced upon the employes of the United States Steel Corporation and by other steel corporations is morally wrong and economically unsound. No greater blow than this has yet been struck against the forces which have been and now are serving to bring about a return of prosperity.

"The United States Steel Corporation violated a solemn promise which it made to the White House when when it assured the President of the United States that there was no need for the large employing interests that during this distressing period of unemployment wages would be maintained. The great corporation has now broken its promise. In sharp contrast to this action, Labor has discharged its obligation and maintained the pledge which it made to the President.

Workers' Buying Power Reduced

"It is stated that this 10 per cent reduction forced upon the employes of the United States Steel Corporation will mean a saving to this great financial concern of $25,000,000. That means that the employes of the United States Steel Corporation will have twenty-five millions of dollars less to spend. They will buy twenty-five millions of dollars less goods. Their purchasing power will be twenty-five million dollars less.

"This will reduce the volume of sales for manufactured goods in an amount corresponding to the reduction in wages which the employes of the United States Steel Corporation are forced to accept. Can reasonable-minded people believe that a return to prosperity will be accelerated through a reduction of the buying power of one section of the masses of the people amounting to twenty-five millions of dollars?

"This action of the United States Steel Corporation seems to be a repetition of the old story; employers of labor know one thing and that is to reduce wages when economic depression come upon us. That seems to be their solution for unemployment and they seem to regard it as their remedy for economic distress.

U. S. Steel Dividends

"While reading the announcement of the United States Steel Corporation that it proposed to force a reduction in their employes' wages, I noticed, parenthetically, one is reminded of the fact that in June, 1925, one year after the close this corporation declared a 40 per cent stock dividend. It also paid cash dividends amounting to 160 per cent during the period between April first, 1901, and December 31st, 1930.

"While paying these stock dividends and these huge cash dividends it created a huge reserve fund out of which dividends have been paid thus far during the continued period of unemployment which now exists. It seems to be the policy of this great corporation, as it is of many others, to distribute earnings most generously among its stockholders and its high salaried executives during periods of prosperity, and reduce the wages of its employes during periods of adversity. Why did not your share with its employes in the distribution of the sum represented in this large stock dividend and cash dividends in the shape of increased wages when conditions were prosperous!

Bethlehem's Dividend Record

"The Bethlehem Steel Corporation followed the announcement of the United States Steel Corporation by declaring that a reduction by wage equal to the amount imposed by the United States Steel Corporation would be forced upon the employes of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation.

"Profits in the corporation which, according to the court records made public during the hearing of the anti-trust proposal of the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company with the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, paid to its corporation officers bonuses amounting to $25,150,000 during the period between the years 1918 and 1930. The salary and bonus of the president of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation averaged $853,000 annually. Besides, the records show that this corporation declared a stock dividend amounting to 200 per cent upon class B common stock in February, 1917, and distributed to its stockholders amounting to $125,000,000 in the period between 1901 and 1930.

High Tariff Beneficiaries

"Again, these steel corporations which are arbitrarily reducing the wages of their employes have been beneficiaries of a very high protective tariff.

"They are protected against competition from steel in the American market for the sale of their products is thus their own. They are beneficiaries of these special privileges granted by the Government upon the theory that the Government grants them as a protection to wages and wage earners.

"This protective tariff is based upon the theory that it is necessary in order to protect the American wage standard, industries and labor in the American standard of living. If these corporations became the beneficiaries of a high protective tariff in order to protect wages, then 30 seems reasonable that when they accepted this favor and reduced wages, the tariff schedule should be reduced and the special favors accorded them by the Government withdrawn.

"It is hard to expect that the American people will throw around these specially favored industries a wall of tariff protection when they behold these great corporations engaged in a policy of reducing wages, forcing down the American standard of living, compelling working people to sacrifice still further the necessaries of life.

Pledge to President Broken

"The United States Steel Corporation and these other corporations which have announced reduction in wages have absolved themselves to the charge that through the imposition of a reduction in wages upon their employes they have broken a solemn pledge which they made the President of the United States to maintain wages, and by their action have contributed to the development of social unrest and industrial discontent.

"As one American citizen having at heart the interests of the Nation, concerned over the preservation of our great institutions and as a spokesman of the organized workers of the United States and Canada, I protest most vigorously against what I regard as the indefensible action of these steel corporations in their determination to enforce a 10 per cent reduction in wages upon their employes.

Press reports Assistant Secretary Julius Klein of the Department of Commerce as having said that "There is no danger of a revolution in the United States in the event of a gen ral business depression." I am not sure that Assistant Secretary Klein has been correctly quoted, but it is my honest, sincere opinion, arrived at after deliberate and calm consideration, that whether this prediction of Assistant Secretary Klein may or may not come true, the fact is that it ought to be a logical conclusion of the capitalistic policies pursued by the highly protected employing corporations of the Nation."

Miller Warns the Church to Cure Unemployment to Avert Revolution

Denver, Colo., Sept. 26.—Spencer Miller, Jr., executive secretary of the Workers' Education Bureau of America, warned the joint session of the bishops, clergy, lay delegates and women workers of the Federal Council that the present is one of the great crises in world history and that the church must lead the way to reform to avert revolution. Miller is the principal labor's official consultant on economics.

He criticized existing conditions under which many persons face "utter destitution" next Winter and urged that less trumping the streets and herded in breadlines despite our "elevators full of wheat" and "money in abundance in our banks."

"As Christians," Miller said, "how can we condone a system which denies periodically so great a number of our brethren "very basis of human life? Unemployment is thus not only a severe economic problem—it is also one of the most searching moral questions.

"Beyond economic distress is the human cost which it entails, the destruction of the workers' standard of life, the loss of self-respect, which comes from a sense of being useless and outside the economic system and dependent on charity; the undermining of his capacity for steady work in the future and the breeding of resentment against society.

"The crux of the whole problem is the workers' insecurity, so characteristic of today, and not more extensive than their employment.

"For the Church to remain silent and inactive in the face of so great a crisis in the world's history, when men are seeking the security of bread from the shelter of those institutions which abide, and hunger not only for bread, but also for the Word of God, would be to render the Church impotent in solving the world's moral standards.

"Unless capitalism can before some better means of preventing the recurring shocks to our social and economic system, mankind will press forward for other methods that will provide the basis of an abundant life for all its citizens.

"Well-timed reform alone averts revolution.

"The road away from social revolution is clearly marked for us—it leads toward the transformation of this world in accordance with the mind of Christ."

PETER J. BRADY KILLED IN AIRPLANE ACCIDENT

New York, Sept. 21.—Peter J. Brady, labor leader, banker, and aviation enthusiast, was killed instantly today when the plane in which he was a passenger crashed through a housetop at West New Brighton, Staten Island, Mrs. Mary Tritto, who lived in the house, was burned to death.

Mr. Brady was on his way to the American Legion convention at Detroit, where he was to represent the American Federation of Labor. The pilot, James Goodwin Hall, with several cross-country speed records, jumped without serious injury.

Mr. Brady was born in Ireland in 1881, and was brought to the United States by his parents when he was one year old. On the death of his father a year and a half later he left school and went to work to help support his family. Whenever possible he attended night school, taking courses in photo-engraving. He joined the photo-engravers' union and worked for several years as a journeyman engraver.

He was appointed walking delegate of his union, and became its president. In time he became the spokesman for organized labor, and was always ready for the battle front when labor was in danger.

He was also president of the New York Allied Printing Trades Council for a number of years.

In 1929 he organized the Federation Bank and Trust Company, and held the office of president of the bank until his death. The bank has prospered and today has branches in Brooklyn and other parts of the city.

Mr. Brady's interest in aviation began during World War I, when he was commissioned a colonel in the Reserve and was known as one of the best airport and army air station in the country.

He was chairman of Mayor Walker's committee on aviation. He was active in establishing an airport for the city and at its completion he was appointed Deputy Commissioner of Docks in charge of the airport. Mr. Brady was also a member of the New York State Aviation Commission and the National Aeronautical Association. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Rose Brady, and 4 brother and sister.

$1,500,000 JOBLESS TAXES IN RHODE ISLAND

Providence, R. I., Sept. 26.—Special taxes to yield approximately $1,500,000 to be used by towns and cities to provide work for the jobless were recommended by Governor Norman S. Chase as a solution of the State's unemployment problem.

According to the Governor's plan special taxes would be levied on electric light, telephone and gas bills, pay rolls and intangible personal property, and possibly on amusements such as dance halls, and restaurants and on soft drinks.

There would be State supervision, but local administration of the funds.

It is understood the Legislature will act on the unemployment question early in the regular session which opens in January.

52 APPLICANTS SEEK EACH WHITE-COLLAR JOB

New York, Sept. 26.—The rigors of unemployment are causing distress for rapidly-increasing numbers of white-collar workers in New York, according to data made public by Harvey D. Gibson, chairman of the Emergency Relief Committee.

Figures on registrations in commercial employment agencies, Gibson said, indicated that in April there was a shortage of fifty-two men registered for every position open.

Mr. Gibson's conclusion, based on reports from the commercial employment agencies, was that what is increasing not only in the lower strata of the industrial workers, but that it has engulfed many competent, well-trained and reliable men and even executives.

Meanwhile, family welfare agencies report that white-collar persons constitute 20 to 50 per cent of the applicants for direct relief. Virtually all of them were said to be free-lance employers, or persons hitherto unknown to welfare workers.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE RECOMMENDED

Washington, Sept. 26.—In a report following a survey of European methods, Secretary of Labor William N. Doak recommended the placement of 40 per cent of public works contracts through a national employment exchange, thus eliminating much of the elements in finding work for the jobless, and affording protection of the workers against exploitation by agencies.

The report stresses mobility of labor as a necessity in European methods, and therefore suggests that "any employment system must be operated on a national or Federal basis."

"The experience of all," the report says, "has demonstrated most effectively the imperative necessity of cooperation with reference to the maintenance of the strictest neutrality in industrial disputes, as well as in what we term the 'open shop-closed shop' controversy."

1,242 N. Y. WORKERS KILLED IN YEAR; 103,000 INJURED

Albany, N. Y., Sept. 26.—Fatal and non-fatal accidents leveled a heavy toll on the industrial workers of the State of New York during the past year.

According to a statement issued by the State Industrial Commissioner, Frances Perkins, workmen's compensation awards amounting to more than $13,000,000 were made to approximately 103,000 cases. Miss Perkins reports that 1,242 workers died from industrial injuries, 61 workers were totally disabled, 2,520 workers suffered permanent partial disabilities, and nearly 7,000 were temporarily disabled.

Nor do these figures tell the whole story. They only include industrial accidents in which workmen's compensation awards were made. They do not include accidents which caused less than seven days' disability, nor accidents which do not come under the compensation law. The figures are for the year ending June 30, 1931.

WORK, NOT DOLE, CURE FOR IDLE, WOLL DECLARES

New York, Sept. 26.—The cure for industrial depression is "keeping men without work," said Matthew Woll, third vice president of the American Federation of Labor, in an address attacking the British system of unemployment insurance and attacking American visionaries for advocating taxing the rich to pay out-of-work benefits to jobless in the United States. "The cure for unemployment," Woll continued, "lies in finding a way to stimulate and not to increase the production of commodities.

"The present unemployed labor is one of demanding work—work at stipulated wages. We have our own great army of unemployed. They are constantly moving toward higher taxes. Our own treasury has its deficit. And the reasons are not unlike the reasons that have brought about the present distance. We, too, have our lesson to learn. We must find ways of affording work for all its citizens. That is not too late."

BERRY OFFERS JOBLESS RELIEF WITHOUT TAX RISE

New York, Sept. 26.—Jobs can be provided without additional tax burdens for all the unemployed in New York City physically able to do construction work if the municipal government will speed up public improvements already authorized and those in part appropriated for, said Controller Berry in a report to Acting Mayor McKee.

He stated that if improvements for which the city has already appropriated $150,000,000 were relieved of red tape procedure much of the unemployment of 150,000 unemployed for six months on the basis of a three-day week.

Jobs would be limited to persons who have exercised the franchise in New York City during the two years immediately preceding employment. If the unemployed person is a minor, his parent must have voted during the specified two-year period.

Berry's report leaves out jobless women and white-collar men, who would be given work earlier in the relief organizations, which would also furnish such out-of-door relief as food and fuel to destitute families.

Rationing Jobless Considered by Germany; Munich City Food Kitchens Feed 60,000

Berlin, Germany, Sept. 26.—Dr. Adam Stegerwald, Minister of Labor, is confident that Germany will be able to carry the unemployed army through the present economic extreme suffering. Dr. Stegerwald is responsible for preparing the Government's special relief measures. He claims that although the situation is difficult it is not more than that which Germany faced in the food blockade during the war.

"Similar preparations were made on us then," Dr. Stegerwald said. "The whole nation was prepared to go through. Now nobody needs to go hungry, for we have bacon, potatoes, and our own domestic grain in adequate quantity and need only to devise measures of ensuring that they reach those in need of them. Therefore I favor a rationing system as part of the unemployment relief in kind."

Relief in kind will probably take the form of food, clothing and the necessary staples and fuel. Relief exclusively in kind is not contemplated to supplant unemployment insurance benefits, as has been considered impracticable. The Social Democrats demand distribution of food in addition to ordinary relief, whenever there is a surplus of supplies. Their demand is not unreasonable, for the present jobless insurance benefits average but $14 a month.

Official estimates the number drawing unemployment relief on August 31 as 4,198,000. Reliable estimates fix 2,000,000 as the number of persons employed during the winter.

The German government aims at getting the whole relief problem under one control. Certain communes, however, are running ahead of the general plan. The Munich City Council has planned to expend $2,000,000 of municipal funds, to feed 60,000, and beginning October 1 the food and coal are to be sold to the unemployed at a reduction of 20 per cent. The Cologne City Council have made arrangements for the wholesale feeding of the jobless.

OLD AGE PENSION SYSTEM ECONOMICAL

New York, Sept. 26.—Old age security legislation has proved a more economical method of dealing with the individual aged indigent person than the poorhouse whose eventual abandonment these laws are causing," says Abraham Epstein, executive secretary of the American Association for Old Age Security, in summarizing a survey of the operation of old-age pension laws in the seventeen States where they are now effective.

"Old-age pensions have not proved burdensome to the taxpayer," continues Epstein. "The conditions of the aged have improved in States that have been considerably improved. This legislation has proved beneficial in the present crisis.

"In New York State, in spite of the fact that the average pension is as high as $33 in the city of New York, the average pension for the State as a whole is still about $5 a month cheaper than the cost of almshouse maintenance."

Epstein said the dire prophesies made by opponents of old-age pensions that large numbers would seek the bounty of the State have proved false. The facts he had gathered

"The old people are, on the whole, scrupulously honest and give all the information to the investigators in evidence. Of the 40,000 old age pension applications acted upon during the first year in California, only 1,000 or only about six in every hundred, were denied," Epstein continued. "Most of the applicants were found to have valid qualifications.

"The number of persons who have tried to take advantage of these laws is negligible."

5,600,000 UNEMPLOYED, GREEN'S SURVEY SHOWS

Washington' Sept. 26.—There are now among 4,000,000 and 5,600,000 workers in the United States with little prospect for improvement in the employment situation, according to the monthly report on unemployment by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor.

"The usual fall gain in employment has not yet occurred this year," President Green says. "In normal years, according to our figures, unemployment has usually reached its lowest point in August or September. But the number out of work today, according to trade union records, is still well above spring levels.

"Our final figures for August show more out of work than in July, although through preliminary reports had suggested a possible improvement. And the first preliminary figures for the first half of September show another slight increase. Unemployment in industries unemployment has increased steadily since May. Our weighted figures since May show that they could describe as: May, 17.1 per cent unemployed; June, 19.6 per cent; July, 19.8 per cent; August (final), 19.3 per cent; September (preliminary), 19.5 per cent.

"Mr. Green says that the gain in employment, prospects for the winter are unfavorable industries wages have been paid out of capital. The logical inference of that statement, he said, was that the present level of wages could not be maintained and that the theory of low wages had been accepted.

"Here is a direct challenge to the policy of trade unionism," he continued. "There is an inequality of sacrifice between the bondholders and the wage earners."

SPAIN DECLARED WORKERS' REPUBLIC; PARASITES HIT

Madrid, Spain, Sept. 26.—The National Assembly decided by 176 to 152 votes to define Spain as a "Workers' Republic" in the new constitution. The article reads: "Spain is a republic of workers. The power of our organization emanates from the people." The definition was proposed by Luis Araquistain, Socialist leader. In supporting the definition Senor Araquistan said: "Capitalism is the privilege of living parasitically or spiritually, in constituted society. Social parasites must be expropriated. The privileges of living from property will disappear. We want to live by labor. The postulate of Karl Marx that the workers are a social obligation, and that manual workers, scientists and artists are all workers."

U. S. BANKERS OPPOSED BRITISH IDLE DOLE

Bristol, England, Sept. 26.—Walter Citrine, secretary of the Trades Union Congress General Council, told the Conference that the 1/6 dole of the national government was only the beginning of a widespread attack on the wages, social services, and standards of living. He maintained that the cut in unemployment benefits, amounting to $120,000,000, was planned at the dictation of foreign financial interests who had its source in the United States. He said American bankers and business men became fearful of the demand for unemployment insurance would be uncontrollable unless they could discredit it by the charge that England, financially all wrong at any cost, was going to the dogs, was going into bankruptcy because of unemployment benefits.

Mr. Citrine, Chancellor of the Exchequer for having said that in many prosperity industries wages have been paid out of capital. The logical inference of that statement, he said, was that the present level of wages could not be maintained and that the theory of low wages had been accepted.

"Here is a direct challenge to the policy of trade unionism," he continued. "There is an inequality of sacrifice between the bondholders and the wage earners."

Pennsylvania Federation of Labor Asks $50,000,000 Jobless Relief

Harrisburg, Pa., Sept. 26.—The emergency conference of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor held here approved the determination of Governor Pinchot to call a special session of the Pennsylvania Legislature to deal with the unemployment crisis and recommended the provision of an unemployment relief fund of $50,000,000 to be raised by bond issues or other means, including special taxation.

The conference was attended by over 65 delegates representing every district in the State. Statistical evidence presented to the conference revealed that of those who under normal conditions would be gainfully occupied at least one out of every four is jobless, and that the large majority of the unemployed have either dependents or contribute in part to the support of others.

Alice Livergant, acting secretary of the Department of Welfare, and Charlotte Carr, secretary of the Department of Labor and Industry, addressed the conference. Mrs. Livergant said it was especially necessary to maintain the remedial and protective services of the State, such as those of children who are mentally unfit during the unemployment crisis and promised to work with labor groups in any program to relieve the needy this winter. Miss Carr stressed the necessity of maintaining all labor standards during the unemployment crisis in the interest of both the employed and the unemployed.

"It becomes more glaringly obvious each day," declared the conference, "that the theoretically voluntary collections by private charitable societies are now utterly insufficient for the widespread want that prevails. Therefore it becomes absolutely necessary to assess all through the Commonwealth in proportion to his or her ability to contribute to a universal levy for relief purposes, through the usual constitutional channels of taxation."

The conference urged the local labor movement throughout Pennsylvania to take the initiative in setting up unemployment relief agencies and insisted that the State Federation of Labor should be represented on a similarly established to administer the State relief program.

The conference also recommended an appropriation of not less than $1,000,000 for the State Department of Labor to extend the department's work in unemployment relief.

Four Corporations Cut Wages For Benefit of Stockholders

New York, Sept. 26.—Officials of four large industrial corporations issued statements explaining cutting the living standards of thousands of workers and their families.

The wage cuts were made to enable the corporations to pay larger dividends to the stockholders.

The United States Steel Corporation, the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, and the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company slashed wages 10 per cent.

The Standard Oil Company made a 10 to 20 per cent cut.

Walter C. Teagle, president of the U. S. Steel Corporation, and Myron C. Taylor, chairman of the finance committee, made the following joint statement:

"For the purpose of better meeting the prevailing unsatisfactory conditions in the industry, rates of wages in the plants of the subsidiaries of the United States Steel Corporation will, effective October 1, be reduced by approximately 10 per cent, varying somewhat in the character of the work and subject to such adjustment will be somewhat in line with the reduction recently made in the salaried rates."

The statement by the wage cut for employes of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation was not general change in salaries.

Steward Says Wood's Pay Cut Plan For Federal Employes Is Dishonest

Washington, Sept. 26.—A proposal by Congressman Hamilton D. Wood of Indiana, chairman of the appropriations committee of the House of Representatives, that wages of Federal employes and members of Congressmen be reduced 10 per cent was denounced as "essentially dishonest" by Luther C. Steward, president of the National Federation of Federal Employes.

Steward said:

"Representative Will R. Wood's Federal wage cutting proposal is essentially dishonest.

"Compensation of Federal employes never was raised commensurately with either the cost of living or a progressive scale of a proper employment standard.

Representative Wood opposed every move to bring Federal salaries up to an adequate figure during the height of national prosperity, and had the move to repudiate the Government's contractual obligations with employes provided in the Classification Act of 1923.

"The National Federation of Federal Employes shall oppose to the utmost a proposition that involves a repudiation of the Government's contract and is contrary to repeatedly announced Administration policy, and is economically unsound."

CHURCH GROUP ASKS NEW ECONOMIC SYSTEM

Buckhill Falls, Pa., Sept. 26.—Nothing short of a new economic system designed to conserve human values will meet the social crisis brought into sharp relief by the millions of jobless workers whom the owners and managers of industry refuse to employ, was the conclusion of the conference of 60 Protestant leaders, religious editors and social workers from 13 States who met here to discuss unemployment and related topics.

"The present economic crisis comes both as a spur and a rebuke to the Christian church operating within and supported by the present social order," declared the new long-range economic planning said in its report which was adopted by the conference.

Declaring that "the human fact outweighs the property fact, the ecclesiastical fact, the traditional fact and the institutional fact," and insisting that the economic system exists to provide the free abundant life for all its members," the report recommended "that the present policy of unplanned, competitive individualism by a planned social economy aiming at the conservation of human values."

The conference also expressed the necessity of systematic economic planning by industry or otherwise to "assure the maximum of employment" with the abolition of economic uncertainty and social evils.

The report also urges shorter hours without wage reductions, unemployment and sickness insurance and old-age pensions, the abolition of child labor, collective bargaining of public works, and the "turning of public industry from peace-time waste to the building of armaments."

Rev. Dr. W. Beaven, president of the College of Wooster, Divinity School, presented the program, which will be submitted to the churches as suggestions for immediate unemployment relief. It will also be presented to President Hoover's Organization on Unemployment Relief.

LONGSHOREMEN REFUSE WAGE RATE REDUCTION

New York, Sept. 26.—Joseph P. Ryan, president of the International Longshoremen's Association, told the representatives of steamship and shipping lines that his organization would insist on the present wage rate of $1.05 an hour for straight and overtime and a thirty-hour week in the new contract with the shippers.

Another argument for a reduction in the wage rate by 15 and 25 cents for straight and overtime work, respectively, the shipping men said the longshoremen were paid 5 cents an hour less than they accepted the 1912 rate should be taken as a basis with cost-of-living adjustments. Mr. Ryan replied that longshoremen were not sufficiently organized in 1912 to demand a higher wage.

The fact that they were paid 20 cents an hour, he said, "does not mean that they were paid a fair wage nor that they were satisfied with their wage. They took that wage because they had to. They are organized today and in a position to demand a fair wage."

DU PONT RAYON PLANT ADOPTS 5-DAY WEEK

Richmond, Va., Sept. 26.—The du Pont Rayon Company announced the five-day week in its Richmond plant. Willis Shackleford, plant manager, said the number of workers will rise from 150 to 200 additional workers. The Richmond plant has 1,300 to 1,400 men and women on its pay roll at this time, Shackleford said. "These workers have been on a forty-eight hour week and will now go to a forty-hour week. The five-day week will be put into effect throughout the du Pont system as yet.

RUBBER CO. GRANTS 5-DAY WEEK WITH WAGE CUT

New York, Sept. 26.—F. B. Davis, Jr., president of the United States Rubber Company, presented the company's employes with a five-day week, 8 hours a day, and a 10 per cent cut in wages and salaries. The cut applies to everybody from president to office boy. The corporation employs about 25,000 people.

RABBI CONDEMNS HOOVER'S JOBLESS RELIEF SCHEMES

Buckhill Falls, Pa., Sept. 26.—"Those who stand at the head of our government have failed to comprehend a real and derelict at facing the full implications of the unemployment problem," said Rabbi Edward L. Israel, chairman of the Central Conference of American Rabbis' Relief and Unemployment Commission, in addressing the Protestant Conference on Unemployment, Lawlessness and Disarmament here. "They have failed to understand that this is something more than a problem of social relief, but one of fundamental economic injustice that must be studied and corrected."

He termed economists "mere statisticians drawing up graphs," and said that most business men were "either blind or foolish."

Rabbi Israel is also chairman of the Baltimore Employment Commission.

PINCHOT TO SUMMON SPECIAL JOBLESS SESSION

Harrisburg, Pa., Sept. 26.—Governor Pinchot announced that he would call a special session of the Pennsylvania Legislature before the end of the year to act on the unemployment problem. He said he would recommend the issuance of long-term unemployment relief bonds amounting to from ten to twenty million dollars depending upon the needs of the jobless. The bonds would be sold immediately so that relief funds would be available this winter.

President Green Pays Warm Tribute To Life and Work of Peter J. Brady

Washington, Sept. 26.—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, paid the following tribute to Peter J. Brady, labor leader and banker, who was killed in an airplane accident in New York on September 21:

"The passing from the midst of the American Federation of Labor were shocked when they learned of the untimely death of Peter J. Brady, president of The Federation Bank and Trust Company of New York City. We can but feebly express the feeling of sorrow which fills the hearts of the well known Brother Brady for many years felt when they learned of his untimely death.

"He had long been associated with the American Federation of Labor through the Photo-Engravers' Union in which he held membership for many years and which he served as an officer in a most active and valuable way. He represented the American Federation of Labor as a delegate to the British Trade Union Congress and has served in a most conspicuous way as president of the Federation Bank and Trust Company.

"Brother Brady had made a host of friends. No man in our movement possessed friends who were more loyal or numerous than were his friends. They are prepared for the tremendous shock which the news of his death spread.

"He died a soldier in line of duty. At the time he met with the airplane accident he was en route to the convention of the American Legion where he was to represent the American Federation of Labor and where he was authorized to convey the greetings and well wishes of the American Federation of Labor to the officers and delegates in attendance at the convention of the American Legion.

"The sorrow of his friends is inexpressible. It will be scarcely possible to fill the place which he occupied. He will be tremendously missed by the hosts of labor and by his friends. Our sincere sympathy goes out to his bereaved family and relatives."

CONTRACTOR JAILED FOR $56 WAGE DEBT

Atlantic City, N. J., Sept. 26.—Recorder Joseph Altman sentenced Albert Dillon, jr., contractor, to five days in jail for refusing to pay a $56 fine for contempt of court since it was organized. Dillon, a mechanic, Shore presented the plea of financial inability. Altman then was buttressed with an opinion by Attorney-General Stevens. The charges against Dillon were brought by a representative of the State Department of Labor.

This is said to be the first time a man has been sent to jail here for non-payment of labor debts.

EMPLOYER OPPOSES SHORT HOURS AND DECENT WAGE

New York, Sept. 26.—Merwin K. Hart, president of the New York State Economic Council, opposed the five-day week and eight-hour day and the payment of the prevailing rate of wages on municipal and State work in a radio address. He said these provisions would increase the cost of highway construction probably 20 per cent.

LAEMMLE CANCELS FILM COMPANY'S WAGE CUTS

New York, Sept. 26.—The salary reductions affecting hundreds of workers employed at the Universal Pictures Corporation, which went into effect July 1, have been restored by Carl Laemmle, president of the company, who said the new schedule of wage rates because of increased sales and a feeling of confidence in the future.

The wage increases were said to average about 15 per cent in the home office in New York and in the Hollywood studios and foreign offices.

The action in restoring the previous wage rates because of increased sales and a feeling of confidence in the future.

Mr. Laemmle is understood to be the first executive in the motion picture industry to restore former wage rates which were quite generally reduced nine months ago.